Non-admission of accident/burn victims in private hospitals

481. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many accident and burn case victims are not admitted by private hospitals fearing police harassment resulting in loss of life to the victims;

(b) if so, whether any directions have been issued to private hospitals in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Health is State subject under the Constitution of India. As such, regulation of the private hospitals comes under the purview of State Governments. In so far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, serious patients are admitted even if beds are not available.

Sale of spurious medicines

†482. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Paschimi Uttar Pradesh Mein Faila Hai Nakli Dava Mafia Ka Jaal", which appeared in the Rashtriya Sahara, dated the 17th May, 2002;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the number of cases of spurious medicines which have been detected during the last two years;

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the sale of spurious medicines; and

(e) the results thereof, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) Delhi Police in association with Drugs Control Administration Delhi in a joint raid conducted in and around Delhi on February 16,2002 seized a large haul of fake drugs worth Rs. 36 lakhs (approximately) moving in the inter-state commerce. Police arrested 4 persons. Based on the feedback provided by the arrested persons, Police alongwith the officers of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), North Zone also further conducted joint raids in Ghaziabad, UP and unearthed unlicensed premises found manufacturing drugs of questionable quality and seized drugs in packed and unpacked condition, printed packing materials, implements, machines used for manufacture of drugs. Subsequently officers of CDSCO and UP also raided manufacturing premises at NOIDA, UP on the basis of specific information received from Delhi Police on February 20,2002 and premises were sealed by the inspection team.

(c) A statement indicating cases where spurious drugs have been unearthed togetherwith persons apprehended for manufacturing and trading of spurious/fake medicines during the period 2000-2001 and 1.4.2001 to 26.11.2001 is given at Statement *{See* below).

(d) and (e) Since manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is mainly a clandestine activity, State Drug Control Organisations who are responsible to enforce the provisions of Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rule made thereunder have been advised to adopt following guidelines:—

1. (a) It has been recommended to set up/reactivate State Drugs Advisory Committee in which all stakeholders are partners, (b) Establishment of separate intelligence-cum-legal machinery with police assistance, (c) Speedy analysis of drug samples, (d) to undertake surveillance of suspected dealers, (e) To obtain cooperation of pharmaceutical industries, (f) To collect survey samples under National Survey Quality Evaluation of Drugs (NSQED) Programme.

2. Central Government have taken steps to augment the drugs testing facilities of State laboratories. This includes strengthening the inf rastructural facilities and improving the information system through computer networking which project is under implementation.

3. Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has specifically taken up the issue of combating the menace of manufacturers and sale of spurious, adulterated and counterfeit drugs in the meeting of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare on 12-13 July, 2001. It was resolved that special attention is required to be given to monitor illegal activities by a special intelligence cell in the respective Drugs Control Organisation and in seeking cooperation of pharma industry, the trade as well as the police.

4. Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of DGHS to examine the extent of problem and suggest remedial measures. Committee report has been submitted this month.

Statement

Details of cases wherein a haul of spurious drugs has been unearthed together with persons apprehended for manufacturing and trading of spurious drugs during the period 2000-2001 and 1.4.2001 to 26.11.2001 by the concerned State Licensing Authorities Delhi:

(i) Based on the information that one person was involved in illegal trade of medicines with foreign nationals, he was kept under surveillance by Drugs Control Department, Delhi and Delhi Police. On 9.9.2000, he was apprehended as he was found having in his possession stocks of seven drugs. Subsequently, a godown was also raided jointly on 10.9.2000. Prosecution has been launched in the Court of Law against the said person.

(ii) Delhi Police and officers of Drugs Control department seized on 3rd/4th July, 2001, huge stocks of allegedly spurious drugs from different places in and around Bhagirath Palace.Delhi. Samples of drugs drawn have sent for analysis and based on the investigation carried out, a complaint has been filed in the Court of Law atTis Hazari, Delhi.

Gujarat:

One person was found manufacturing counterfeit drugs during the period April, 2001. Before the persons could sell the counterfeit drug, he was handed over to Police Crime Branch for further interrogation. After

completion of investigation, necessary action would be taken as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

Rajasthan:

During the period 2000-2001, one case of haul of spurious drugs was unearthed. One person was apprehended by the police. During the puriod 1.4.2001 to 26.11.2001 two cases were unearthed. Five persons were apprehended by the Police.

Maharashtra:

(i) During the period 2000-2001, one person was reported to be indulging in manufacturing of spurious drugs.Two persons were arrested on subsequent investigation and a case was filed on 11.5.2001 in the court of law.

(ii) One licensed manufacturer was reported to manufacturing spurious drugs on 26.6.2000. After subsequent investigation, a case was filed against three persons. However, no arrest was made in this case.

UttarPradesh:

(a) During the period 2000-2001, 2 cases involving 19 samples have been declared to be spurious by the Government Analyst, Uttar Pradesh/Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata. The instructions have been issued to the concerned Drugs
.. Inspectors (UP) to launch prosecution against the defaulters/ firms.

(b) Two persons have been arrested, one at Kanpur and another at Bareily with spurious drugs. Prosecution has been launched at Kanpur against M/s Standard Drugs Centre, Birhana Road, Kanpur and its proprietor.

Karnataka:

During the period 1.4.2001 to 26.11.2001, one case involving 4 spurious drugs has been detected at dealers located in Mangalore, Karnataka. After completion of investigation, necessary action would be taken as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics, Act, 1940 and rules thereunder.

Andhra Pradesh:

During the period 1.4.2001 to 26,11.2001, 4 cases involving 21 spurious drugs were detected. After completion of investigation, necessary action would be taken as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

Bihar:

During the period 1.4.2001 to 26.11.2001,2 cases Of spurious drugs were detected. After completion of investigation, necessary action would be taken as per provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

Amount spent on NTCP

483. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on National TB Control Programme since 1998-1999 till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has requested for financial assistance to strengthen the existing TB Centres and to expand RNTCP to five new districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The amount spent on National TB Control Programme since 1998-99 year-wise and State-wise is given at the Statement enclosed *(See* below).

(b) and (c) Out of 27 districts in the State of Karnataka, 10 have already been covered under Revised National TB Control Programme. 12 districts are currently undergoing preparatory activities for the adoption of revised strategy for which funds have been released. For balance 5 districts, State Government has to initiate preparatory activities.